

(123)

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 10th October, 1883.

POLITICAL.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st October, states that the payment of an annual subsidy to the Amír of Kábul is quite useless. The Government of India should have no faith in him, as he is sure to throw himself into the arms of Russia sooner or later. The *Civil and Military Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter received from Kábul, that when the Amír was at Jalálábád, he heard of the advent of a Russian agent at Herát. On this he at once sent orders to the Governor of Herát to send the agent to Kandahár. The agent has arrived at Kandahár and has put up with the Governor of that place, and it is believed that the Amír will have an interview with him there next cold weather! We are at a loss to understand why the Government of India has shut its eyes to the double dealing of the Amír. The late Afghán war, which involved such heavy losses in men and money, originated in the advent of a Russian agent at Kábul, while the Government has now not even called for an explanation from the Amír in regard to the arrival of the Russian agent.

Circulation,
150 copies.

at Kandahár, and, on the contrary, continues to give him aid in the shape of money and arms. Moreover, it should be observed that Lord Hartington expressly declared that England would not tolerate any interference, military or political, on the part of Russia in the affairs of Afghánistán. It is high time that Government should reconsider its Afghán policy, considering that Russians have already seized Merv and are now concentrating their army at Ashkábád.

Circulation,
280 copies.

The *Anwáru-l-Akhhár* (Lucknow), of the 4th October, referring to the steady advance of Russian advance in Central Asia, remarks that it is rumoured that Russian troops have already arrived in Herát, and expresses surprise at the indifference of the British Government. True, England is strong enough to hold her own against Russia, but prevention is better than cure. As regards Abdu-l-Rahmán Khán, his attitude towards us is already far from satisfactory. It is an open secret that his sympathies are with the Russians. Government is ill advised in giving him money and arms. The subsidy paid to him could be better employed in fortifying the frontier.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th October, publishes a communicated article, in which the writer states that in courts of law in England witnesses, however high their rank and position may be, as a rule have to give their statements standing, except in case of illness, weakness, old age, &c. But in this country, especially in the North-Western Provinces, officers are accustomed to distinguish between the higher and lower classes of witnesses. An ordinary person is invariably placed in the witness-box, and the Judge does not hesitate to address him in harsh and abusive language. But when a respectable witness is called for examination, the Judge shakes hands with him, gives him a

seat near him on the bench, and familiarly talks to him! Some persons are of opinion that every witness should be required to make his statement standing, irrespective of his official or social position, as in England, while others are opposed to the laying down of any hard-and-fast rule and would leave the matter to the discretion of officers; but, of course, they desire that officers should be very careful in exercising their discretion. But it is notorious that both European and Native officers sometimes allow seats to those who do not deserve such honour, and do not show this honour to others who are really deserving of it, thus giving birth to a great deal of heart-burning. Native officials, such as tahsildárs, peshkárs, sarishtadárs, sub-inspectors and inspectors of police, deputy inspectors of schools, &c., are usually allowed seats at courts of law, while vakils, who are really a more respectable class of people, are not as a rule shown this honour! The matter is not one which should be left entirely to the whims of individual officers, but the Local Government should lay down some rules on the subject to check official vagaries.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 5th October, regrets to state that native soldiers are not very fond of manly exercises and sports like European soldiers. They only practise wrestling in a small degree. It appears from the statement of a contemporary that pressure is brought to bear on European soldiers to engage in athletic exercises, and that a gynasium has been established at each cantonment for their use. Similar arrangements should be made for natives. Evidently the cost would be nothing compared with the incalculable benefit which would be derived from the scheme in the shape of the improvement of the *physique* of the army. Complaints have been often heard about the inferior *physique* of the Madras soldiers. About two years ago it was proposed to encourage manly sports among them and to provide the necessary appliances for the purpose at the public expense.

Encouragement of manly sports among native soldiers.

Circulation,
610 copies.

But Government unwisely refused to supply the appliances. Some officers, who are themselves fond of such sports, provided the things for their soldiers at their own expense.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 4th October, states that new European Civilians know little or nothing of the vernacular language at the time of their arrival in this country, but still they are at once invested with magisterial powers, and the result is that they sometimes commit serious mistakes in dispensing justice owing to their ignorance of the vernacular. If they are not acquainted with our manners and customs, at least they should be able fully to understand our language before they are appointed to decide our cases. If a native, having a slight knowledge of English, were appointed a Magistrate in England, would he be able to administer justice in a satisfactory manner? Either arrangements should be made at home for the instruction of young Civilians in the vernacular, or on their arrival here they should be placed in a college for two years in order to learn that language. In fact, none of them should be invested with any powers until he has passed a prescribed examination in the vernacular.

Circulation,
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Astáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 5th October, states that it appears that during the last year the British Government expended half a million sterling, i.e., six krors of rupees, on education in England and Wales, while the State expenditure on education in this country was only Rs. 1,87,77,000. Now as the population of India is nine times that of England and Wales, evidently the average cost of education per head in England is twenty-seven times the average cost in this country! It is a matter of surprise and regret that Government should spend such a comparatively small sum on public instruction in this country, especially as the people here are steeped in

deep ignorance and Government realizes from the agricultural classes a special educational cess which is proportionately greater than that paid by the people in England. It is not known what the income from that cess is, but it would seem that even the whole of that income is not devoted to education. In England and Wales no less than 26 millions sterling, which exceed 30 krors of rupees in value, were expended on the construction of school buildings during the last year, while in the Panjáb Government Zila Schools are as a rule still held in hired houses.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 6th October, writing from Benares, states that Rájá Shiva Prasád applied to the Viceroy for the removal of his name from the list of members of the Calcutta Exhibition Committee on the ground that he did not like to go to Calcutta, but the Viceroy did not comply with his request. The Rájá has gone to Simla, paying a visit to Mr. Carmichael at Morádábád on his way, probably with the same object. The question is why he is so averse to a Calcutta journey. It is generally believed that he thinks that if he went to Calcutta and the Ilbert Bill were passed, he would have to bear the taunts of the people there. He had two Pandits expelled from the Dharmshálá of the Mahárájá of Kashmir at Benares, simply because they refused to sign his *vyavasthá* in the famous idol case! One of the two Pandits has since secured his readmission by a trick. The Rájá lately induced the Mahárájá of Benares to invite the Pandits who had signed his *vyavasthá* to a meeting and to give them prizes.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 6th October, states:—
The Civil and Military Gazette and Lord Ripon. We are very sorry that our local Anglo-Indian contemporary (*the Civil and Military Gazette*) is not less prejudiced and malicious than the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*. Like its two well-known contemporaries, it loses no opportunity of making a

Circulation,
250 copies.

fair or unfair attack on Lord Ripon's Government. In a late issue the *London Daily News*, after giving an account of the late volcanic eruption in Java, stated that the Governor-General of India had deputed two Europeans to make an enquiry into the matter. On this the *Civil and Military Gazette* ironically observes that the Governor-General of Holland, and not of India, might have sent the two Europeans to enquire into the matter, as Lord Ripon is fully occupied with the sparks he has spread broadcast over the country! Our contemporary is not conscious what conflagrations it has itself been causing.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 6th October, states that a soldier belonging to the Cheshire Regiment has shot a Pathān in broad daylight. He is said to be insane; in fact, insanity will now be declared to be hereditary in his family. If he is able to show that any of his forefathers, no matter whether on the paternal or the maternal side, provided he does not go beyond the tenth century, were insane, his plea as to insanity will be accepted as gospel truth. It is to be regretted that such a high degree of civilization should be attended by such partiality. It would seem that either the Cheshire Regiment consists entirely of insane men, or the commanding officer does not exercise proper supervision over them. Only two weeks ago a sentry of the same regiment fired on two men at night, killing one and wounding the other, although they carried a light. When questioned on the subject, he said that he took the men for thieves!

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 30th September, states:—Whether the Ilbert Bill is passed in its present shape or in a modified form, we shall be satisfied in either case. But we cannot overlook the reprehensible conduct of the Anglo-Indian community in connection with this unfortunate

controversy. Anglo-Indians from the highest officers of the State down to the meanest tea-planters have abused Lord Ripon to their hearts' content and have left no stone unturned in order to bring his Government into disrepute, as is evident from the official opinions on the Bill published in the *Gazette of India*. Ordinary Collectors and Assistant Commissioners of Bengal and Assam have made no secret of their opposition to the policy of the Supreme Government. Have they not been guilty of gross impertinence? The editor then quotes extracts from the speech of Mr. H. Allen at the late Anglo-Indian Defence Association Meeting, those of Messrs. Warren and Hudson, tea-planters, at the late Ilbert Bill Meeting held at Darjiling, and the writings of the *Bengal Times* of Dacca and the *Englishman* of Calcutta, and remarks :—Are not these speeches and writings more objectionable than the writings of the vernacular press which provoked the righteous indignation of Lord Lytton's Government, and do they not border on sedition? The attitude of the present régime towards these sedition-mongers is simply inexplicable. If the Bill were passed, could they be allowed to prevent by force the carrying out of it, as they so vainly boast? It is the paramount duty of a civilized Government to make its laws respected by the people. We are convinced that the "Babu Magistrate" does not fear the threats of Anglo-Indians and will be able to protect himself against their attacks. But the Supreme Government should not allow them to preach open sedition in utter disregard of all law. There should be a limit to forbearance.

The *Sabha Kapúrthala*, of the 22nd September (received Panjáb officers and the Ilbert Bill. on the 10th October), referring to the opinions of the Panjáb European officers on the Ilbert Bill, remarks that the officers have themselves foolishly weakened their cause by calling the loyalty of natives in question. The loyalty of natives has more than once been subjected to a severe ordeal, but it has always come out unscathed. Hence Government will naturally be disposed

Circulation,
120 copies.

to attach little weight to the opinions of those who have gratuitously condemned natives as a most disloyal people. We congratulate our countrymen on the line of argument adopted by the Panjáb officers. The editor then observes that the official opinions on the Bill have served another useful purpose. Government can infer from them what sort of treatment the people in the Panjáb receive at the hand of the District Officers to whom their destinies have been entrusted. (The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 8th October, is of opinion that the Supreme Government should call for an explanation from the Panjáb officers who have made a most unjust attack on the loyalty of natives.)

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for September, states that Anglo-Indian officers it is the paramount duty of every and the Ilbert Bill. Government to administer justice with impartiality and to promote the welfare of its subjects. No one can deny that Her Majesty, the British ministry, and parliament have always the best interests of this country at heart, but all their good intentions are frustrated through the opposition of Anglo-Indian officers. This is the reason why British rule is not practically so beneficial to natives as it should be. The Ilbert Bill has answered a very useful purpose. The opinions expressed by Anglo-Indians about the measure have shown the British public and the Government of India what their feelings are towards the children of the soil. Some officers have opposed the measure simply through fear of incurring the displeasure of their countrymen. They were afraid that if they supported the proposed change in the law, the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community might burn effigies of them like that of Mr. Ilbert. But it would seem that the secret object of many officers in abusing natives in their opinions is this, that natives may be induced to abuse them in return, and then they may have an opportunity of condemning them as an impertinent people. But we hope our countrymen will not allow passion to get the better of their reason, but will follow the example of Lord Ripon, the Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone,

the Hon'ble Mr. Bright, &c., who have borne every abuse and calumny with remarkable patience and equanimity. It is difficult to realize why the opponents of the measure drag ignorant natives into the controversy and spend all their indignation on them. The measure aims at extending the jurisdiction of native magistrates of proved merit and experience, and not ignorant persons, over Europeans. Natives are charged with giving false evidence. Supposing they are as mendacious as they have been represented to be. Obviously native magistrates can better judge of their evidence and separate truth from falsehood than Europeans. In fact, a native cannot have the courage to speak a lie before a native judge as he does before a European. Mr. Perkins, the Commissioner of Ráwal Pindi, says that he would have no objection to take his case before such native officers as Aghá Kalab Ábid and Ráe Hukam Chand, whose long official experience combined with their enlightened views makes them deserving of every honour, but that the investing of native youths, who have spent one or two years in England, with the powers in question would only increase their pride and would be dangerous on political grounds. If the Commissioner is of opinion that only able and experienced native officers, whether they belong to the Covenanted Civil Service or not, should be appointed Justices of the Peace, we have no objection to this. But he is by no means justified in apprehending political danger from the bestowal of the powers in question on young Covenanted Native Civilians. Native magistrates have been exercising criminal jurisdiction over Europeans in Ceylon and at the Presidency towns in India for some time past, but no political evil has accrued. Hindús held high posts both in the civil and the military service under the Muhammadan emperors, but none of them ever proved disloyal. (The *Desh Uptárak* (Lahore), of the 6th October, expresses satisfaction that the Ilbert Bill has shown European officers in their true colours. Hitherto natives were under the impression that those officers were as a rule

just, impartial, and unprejudiced, but their minds have now been disabused.)

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Praydg Samáohár* (Allahábád), of the 8th October, gives an abstract of the proceedings of a large meeting held at Káyasth Páthshálá, Allahábád, on the 1st idem, in support of the Ilbert Bill. Several thousand men attended the meeting, Munshi Hanumán Prasád being in the chair.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 3rd October, states that the introduction of money orders, postal-notes, value payable parcels, &c., has greatly affected the use of registration, so far as remittances are concerned. However, as the registration fee has been reduced to two annas, the people now register letters and book packets more frequently than before. The postal authorities would do well to make a still further reduction and fix the fee only at one anna. The Government revenue would not suffer from the reduction of the fee, because in that case registration would undoubtedly be still more largely resorted to, while the reduction would be a great boon to the public. When the post-office sends value payable parcels, which involve a great deal of additional work, only at the money-order rates of commission, we do not think that a fee of one anna, which is four times the value of a post-card, is insufficient for registration.

The *Ants-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st October, adverting to the rules about the payment of postage for privileged newspapers, complains that the rules expose editors to a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience and loss, and urges that quarter-anna postage stamps should be introduced for such newspapers in order to remedy the evil. At all events editors should be allowed to settle everything with post-masters and saved

Rules about payment of
postage for privileged
newspapers.

the trouble of carrying on correspondence with the Post-master-General on the subject.

The *Nusratu-l-Akhbār* (Delhi), of the 1st October, proposes the following postal reforms :--

Circulation,
200 copies.

Postal reforms.

(1) The registration fee should be still further reduced. (2) If the addressee refuses a value-payable parcel, the post-office should realize from him the postage due upon the parcel. At present the sender has to bear double loss. *First*, his article is returned. *Secondly*, he has to pay the postage. (3) The periods fixed for the lapsing and forfeiture of money-orders should be extended. Moreover, if a payee is found to have gone to another place, the post-office of payment should transfer the money-order to the post-office at that place. Of course the payee should be charged a second commission for the transfer.

The *Bhārat Bandhū* (Aligarh), of the 5th October, referring to the fair held at Rājghāt (Benares) on the day of the late new moon, observes that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway authorities ran several extra trains during the fair, but still all stations on that line were to be seen overcrowded by pilgrims. When a woman was getting into a railway carriage at a station, the child she held in her arms died from pressure. Dishonest railway officials aggravate the sufferings of the passengers by their illegal proceedings. Besides the reforms lately proposed by the Government of India, the editor makes the following proposals for the consideration of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company :--

Circulation,
135 copies.

Railway reforms.

(1) On occasions of fairs several booking offices should be established at each station in the open, or the tickets should be sold freely in the bāzār like postage stamps, and return-tickets of all classes should be issued. (2) As separate accommodation has been provided for female passengers in railway carriages, there should be a separate passage for women at

each station. Moreover, there should be female officials to look after the comforts of female passengers.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 24th September, gives an abstract of the resolution which the Government of India has lately issued on the subject of Railway reforms and thanks Lord Ripon for the resolution. The editor adds that it would be a good thing if some compartments in first and second class carriages were reserved for natives, as is already done in intermediate class carriages. Above all, it is necessary to provide latrine accommodation in third class carriages.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
295 copies.

The Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán gives a notice in the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 2nd October, to the effect that he desires to open a class, in connection with the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, for the instruction of candidates to the Civil Service Examination, and asks gentlemen, desirous of sending their sons to the class, to correspond with him on the subject. The class will be open both to Hindús and Musalmáns. The candidates will have to pay no additional schooling fee, but they will be admitted only as first-class boarders. (It appears from the same paper, of the 6th idem, that 216 gentlemen have already registered their names as members of the Muhammadan Civil Service Fund Association, Aligarh).

A local correspondent of the *Anís-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st October, states that the principal streets in the city are properly lighted, but that the lights placed in by-lanes are dim. Moreover, the lights are placed too late and put out too early. Probably the municipal servants, to whom the work has been entrusted, appropriate a portion of the oil to their own use. The writer also complains that the pavement in the street from the Kashmíri bázár to the river-side and in some by-lanes is in a

Lights and pavement
in by-lanes at Agra.

neglected condition and that persons travelling in carriages experience great inconvenience from jolting in consequence. The municipal committee should see to this.

A local correspondent of the *Prayag Samāchār* (Allah-
abad), of the 8th October, complains
that since the last two weeks some
one has been secretly throwing clods of

Circulation,
700 copies.

Brick-bats thrown into
the houses of the people in
Badshāhi Mandi, Allah-
abad.
earth and brick-bats every day after candle-light into the
houses situated to the east of Pandit Pratāp Nārāyan's in
Bādshāhi Mandi, thus causing great inconvenience to the
inmates and breaking tiles on the roofs. The police should
see to this.

The *Islām* (Meerut), of the 5th October, publishes the
notice issued by Mr. F. N. Wright,
Magistrate of Meerut, about the con-
struction of a Town Hall at that place. The cost of the build-
ing is estimated at Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 20,000 will be
contributed by the Municipal Committee and Rs. 30,000 raised
by public subscriptions. Subscriptions to the extent of
Rs. 10,000 have been already promised. There will be a
library, a museum, and a garden attached to the Town Hall.
The library will be called the Lyall Library in honour of Sir
Alfred Lyall.

Circulation,
330 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1883.	1883.	
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Oct. 6th	Oct. 7th	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh,	" 1st, 3rd & 5th.	" 4th 6th & 8th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maulá Bakhsh	Sep. 28th	" 8th	200 "
4	<i>Asna-i-Sikandar</i>	... Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	Oct. 2nd	" 7th	30 "
5	<i>Asna-i-Tahsil</i>	... Saidpur	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	" 5th	" 8th	250 "
6	<i>Asna-i-Akhbar</i>	... Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	Sep. 30th	" 6th	134 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Oct. 2nd	" 5th	100 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Ain</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	" 3rd & 6th	" 5th & 9th respectively.	1,300 "
9	<i>Almalu-l-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-ul-din	" 2nd	" 7th	84 "
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	" 2nd & 6th	" 4th & 8th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Almorá Akhbar</i>	Almorá	Hindi	Weekly	Sadá Nand	1st	4th	98 copies.
12	<i>Asas-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	Urdú	Bi-monthly	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	" 6th	" 7th	...
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Núru-din	"	" 9th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Ansaru-l-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádur	" 4th	" 5th	230 copies.
15	<i>Ashrafu-l-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirzá Khán	" 1st	"	110 "

16	Bhārat Bandhū	Aligarh ...	Hindī-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Totā Rām	...	5th	...	8th	...	135	"
17	Bhārat Vīlās	Agra ...	Hindī	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwān Dās	...	"	...	9th	...	130	"
18	Bhārat Sudāsh Pravarit.	Farukhabad.	Ditto	Monthly	Kālī Charan	...	For Sep. Oct. 6th	...	8th	...	400	"
19	Dabidabā-i-Qaisarī...	Bareilly ...	Urdū	Weekly	Thākur Prasād	...	"	...	"	...	200	"
20	Dabidabā-i-Sikandarī	Rāmpur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	...	8th Sep. 27th	...	10th	...	450	"
21	Dabir-i-Mulk	Bhopāl ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Ali	...	Oct 3rd	...	4th	...	349	"
22	Delhī Pūnc	Lahore ...	Ditto	Weekly	Kazlu-l-din	...	For Ashiwan	...	7th	...	310	"
23	Desh Hitaisik	Ajmere ...	Hindī	Monthly	Munnā Lāl	...	Oct. 6th	...	4th	...	280	"
24	Desh Uptārak	Lahore ...	Urdū	Weekly	Sālig Rām	...	For Oct.	...	9th	...	700	"
25	Dharam Jivan	Ditto ...	Ditto	Monthly	Sheo Narāin	...	For Oct.	...	7th	...	150	"
26	Grower Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Weekly	Gangā Sahāi	...	Sep. 28th	...	5th	...	40	"
27	Gurmukh Akhbār	Lahore ...	Gurmukhī	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	...	Oct. 1st	...	4th	"
28	Hāmī-i-Hind	Cawnpore,	Urdū	Ditto	Shāh Muhammad Nabī.	...	"	...	5th	...	550	"
29	Hindustānī	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Gangā Prasād	...	Sep. 30th & 4th Oct.	...	7th	...	500	"
30	Indian Punch	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sri Krishn	...	Oct. 1st	...	8th	...	259	"
31	Islam	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Alimu-l-din	...	"	...	"	...	330	"
32	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Hindī-Urdū,	Bi-weekly	Mahābīr Prasād	...	"	...	6th & 9th respectively.	...	200	"
33	Jahā-i-Tār	Meerut ...	Urdū	Weekly	Ganesht Lāl	...	1st	...	8th	...	90	"
34	Karnādh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yāqūb,	...	"	...	10th	...	250	"
35	Kashī Patric	Benāres ...	Hindī-Urdū,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	...	"	...	6th	...	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)	"
36	Kaukab-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdū	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. H. Messmore.	...	"	...	5th	...	416 copies.	"
37	Kavi Vachan Sudhā,	Benāres ...	Hindī	Weekly	Chintāmani Rāo	...	Sep. 24th & 1st Oct.	...	4th & 10th respectively.	...	350	"
38	Kāyasth Vyavhār	Fatehpur,	Hindī-Urdū,	Bi-monthly,	Ambikā Prasād	...	Oct. 2nd	...	5th	...	200	"

51	Najm-ul-Hind	...	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Pratap Krishna	...	4th	...	7th	...	150	"
52	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamnal Das	...	7th	...	9th	...	325	"
53	Nasim-i-Hind	...	Fatehpur,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kunj Bihari Lal	...	2nd & 9th	...	4th & 10th	...	92	"
59	Nar-Afshan	...	Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	4th	...	6th	...	750	"
61	Nar-i-Badaun	...	Badaun	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjad Husain	...	"	...	"	...	250	"
62	Naru-l-Abed	...	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Roshan Lal	...	5th	...	"	...	120 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.	"
63	Naru-l-Anwar	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	6th	...	"	...	349 copies.	"
64	Nusratu-l-Akbar	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	1st	...	10th	...	200	"
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67	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sajjad Husain	...	2nd & 6th	...	6th & 8th	...	450 copies.	"
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73	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	Shikot	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Diwan Chand	...	1st	...	4th	...	600	"
74	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nadir Ali Shah	...	4th & 8th	...	6th & 9th	...	450	"
75	Reformer	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nathá Rám	...	3rd	...	respectively.	...	700	"
76	Sabha Kaporthala	...	Kaporthala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sharfu-l-din	...	Sep. 22nd & 6th	...	10th	...	120	"
77	Sadiqu-l-Akbar	...	Bhawal- pur.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dwarka Nath	...	Oct. 4th	...	7th	...	320	"
78	Seijan Kavi Sudha- kur.	...	Udaipur	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	1st	...	"	...	200	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
79	<i>Shula-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrá- hím.	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 5th	175 copies.
80	<i>Tahzeb</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Rábat Ali Khán	5th	7th	90
81	<i>Tahribu-l-A'sab</i>	Sitápur	Ditto	Monthly	Munna Lal	For Oct.	9th	500
82	<i>Fibyánu-l-Ashbár</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	Oct. 2nd	6th	110
83	<i>Tahyid-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Wilayat Ali	Sep. 30th	10th	150
84	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Daily	Gyán Chand	Oct. 1st to 6th	4th to 9th	900

ALLAHABAD :

The 15th October, 1883.

PRIYÁ DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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